

printed on as fine paper. Appleton's Journal, which is produced on good book paper, is a model of exquisite delicacy both in engraving and printing. In book publishing many of our establishments are not behind the English houses. Take Scribner's publications, for example. They are not excelled by many works of English mould. It is therefore not due to the absence of talent or skill that the illustrated papers and magazines of New York are not equal to any in the world.

The Opera at the Catecombs.

The "last nights" of "Lurline" at the Academy of Music are already announced. Notwithstanding the recognized attractions of the late William Vincent Wallace's grand romantic opera—the intensity of its dramatic passages, the deliciousness of its exquisite melodies, the vigor and fulness of its orchestral accompaniments; notwithstanding its variety of scenes well painted and nicely set, and its happy arrangement of lights, particularly in the grotto scene of the second act, in which Bonfanti and her nimble-footed companions almost revived the waning passion for the ballet; notwithstanding the general curiosity to witness the first representation in this country of a work which, when originally produced at Covent Garden, London, in 1850, had a splendidly successful run of one hundred and twenty-six nights; notwithstanding the "happy thought" of bringing it out on alternate evenings, in both Italian and English; in fine, notwithstanding all the chances in its favor, "Lurline" has proved a failure at the Academy of Music.

Why is this so? We can only reply, first, that the avariciousness of the stockholders, compelling them to cling to their exclusive privileges—sometimes even with a dog-in-the-manger-like tenacity—must be counted in as a reason; secondly, that the Academy of Music has inevitably shared the fate of every "banquet hall deserted," and has irretrievably lost the prestige of which it could boast before the ominous placard "Removed" might have been posted on its doors. It is difficult to bring back customers to an old shop when it has once been shut up, although it may be opened at long intervals, and a display of faded patterns may occasionally be made in the windows. For a long time the Academy of Music has been closed except to political meetings, Japanese entertainments and masked balls. It has suffered only from rare attacks of intermittent opera, and has become too shaky to endure many more. It must be in a very bad way indeed when not even the spells of "Lurline" can save it from its doom.

The stockholders of the Academy of Music might well have profited by the lesson of liberality and success afforded by the stockholders of the French theatre, in Fourteenth street. The pursuit of a directly opposite line of management has led to directly opposite and unfortunate results in the case of the latter. And the return of Mr. Grau's opera bouffe company next week will doubtless be followed by a success with Hervé's "Chilpéric" as brilliant as the failure of Wallace's "Lurline" has been deplorably gloomy.

AN ERROR—Appointing on the commission to locate the new Post Office a man who for ten years has desired to sell a piece of land as a Post Office site.

TELEGRAPH MONOPOLIES.—The suit of H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company was concluded in Cincinnati yesterday with a verdict against the company of three thousand dollars and costs. It was brought by the plaintiff to test the right of the company to exclude any individuals from the use of their wires at pleasure when they are willing to pay the usual rates, and in this instance the right is established the more clearly, as the use made of the company's wires by Mr. Davis was for purposes of trade and speculation in direct competition with the company itself.

WESTERN NEW YORKERS want now to cut us out of the metropolis off and set us up in a State by ourselves because we demoralize the Legislature. If the Metropolitan district were a State there would be an object for decent ambition in the government of it, and it would fare better than it does.

"LET I DARE NOT WAIT UPON I WILL."—A Texas paper, referring to the political situation in that State, asks, "Who dare sell himself?" Whereupon the Galveston Bulletin replies to the conundrum by putting another:—"Ask members of the late Texas Convention, 'Who did not sell themselves?'"

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

Of the higher class of weekly literary papers published in the United States there is none to equal Appleton's Journal either in point of ability or in point of artistic and mechanical excellence. We have nothing to say that but few of the English weeklies of established prominence can compare with this American publication. The tenth number, for June 5, is accompanied by a fine cartoon on yachting. The illustration represents a regatta in one of our Northern waters, and the yachts are seen "rounding the stakeboat." The artist has drawn a lively, animated picture. The reading matter is varied and excellent. The charming story entitled "Madame de Pompadour's Fan," which was commenced in the ninth number, is concluded in this. "The Man Who Laughs" is continued and increases in interest. The other papers are "Luncheon in a Diving Bell," "What We Got and How We Took it," "Chameleons and Their Ways," "On the Involuntary Movements of Animals," "National Academy of Design," "Yachts in New York Harbor," "Hand and Womanhood" and some others of equal merit. Every article in the number is full of interest to the reader, the conductors of the paper displaying commendable discrimination in their selections. Appleton's Journal, in fact, is filling the vacant niche in American literature. Its publishers promised to their prospectus that the paper should not degenerate into a medium for political and religious partisans to ventilate their ideas through, but that it should be devoted solely to "Literature, Science and Art." This promise they have faithfully kept, and hence the Journal has not only achieved, but has also well deserved a great success.

NEW YORK ELECTION STATISTICS.

We have received from Mayor Hall a copy of the "official canvass," in detail, of elections held in November and December, 1891, giving the vote of each election district, with proceedings of county, city and State canvassers, and including maps of election districts as they existed in 1891, with illustrative maps and diagrams. The statistics are quite interesting and instructive, while the diagrams and maps are valuable as showing the fluctuations of party vote since 1854, and the political division of the State between the democrats and republicans. The book is quite massive, is neatly printed and the maps and diagrams are admirably and accurately drawn, displaying much care and study. To the politicians of New York and to all who are interested in election statistics this compilation will be exceedingly useful and valuable.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Opposition Gains in the French Election.

BRITISH AID FOR THE CUBANS.

Seizure of the Steamer Salvador at Nassau by the British Authorities.

Wreck of the Steamship Mississippi at Martinique.

NO LIVES LOST.

Affairs in the Smaller West Indies.

Approaching Troubles Among the Canadian Provinces.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Subject Again Reviewed—Forcible Arguments of the British Press.

LONDON, May 24, 1892. The papers of this morning contain striking articles with a view of the approaching arrival of Mr. Motley, the newly appointed American Minister to the Court of St. James. The Times, a Gladstone paper, concludes that Mr. Motley will make no fresh overtures on the Alabama claims, as no new proposals have been offered to England. The deadlock on the question would excite no apprehension, but from the fact that the Americans display no disposition to divide the material from the sentimental grievances, and it quotes a notorious anti-American organ of New York in support of the position. It says that whatever wrong may have happened owing to the neutrality proclamation of the Queen was purely accidental, and asserts resolutely that in order to maintain the claims arising from the Alabama depredations, as identical with other wrongful captures, it cannot permit to be erased from the category the fact that such demands are made on the ground that an unfriendly spirit preceded the escape of the depredator.

The demand for atonement of unfriendliness is of another character, and can be resisted on the ground that whatever direction the British sympathies took the government cannot be held accountable. On such a point an international tribunal will certainly separate the one from the other. Let no misdirection of sympathy, but settled reflection and cool communings of conscience settle the question; and on both sides let the alleged injuries be measured and appraised by the proper tribunals. That course may open a way for a settlement of the difficulties, and we shall be rejoiced to find that the Americans have discovered it.

The Star (Bright's organ) takes up the theme of the recent speech of Mr. Foster, a liberal member of Parliament, and endeavors to show that the neutrality proclamation was a real benefit to the North. It assails Mr. Sumner for endeavoring to endanger the peace between the two countries, and argues that, while general society in England favored the South, the laboring classes undoubtedly sympathized with the American government. It further declares that general opinion may probably be unfavorable to the Irish Church bill, but is certainly opposed to an ample and statesmanlike settlement of the Irish land question, which is sure to be the next great act of the government, and will be established in despite of such feeling. It therefore believes that it is impolitic on the part of American statesmen to spurn the friendly offer of a few millions for the purpose of claiming fabulous damages for the futile affronts of the foiled and abashed upper ten thousand.

The Standard (a Tory organ) bitterly assails the radicals for addressing the Americans in language of affection and admiration. The dattory with which Americans have been beset is the cause of the existing menacing attitude. No man with English blood in his veins could deal with Mr. Sumner's speech in such a feeble and unmanly strain. America is deceived by the belief that England meekly endures the insult, and will humbly submit to the chastisement, and all but committed itself by the message addressed to such a nation as England, which could but answer the challenge uttered by America. It remembers the plain facts of the war, and cannot be humbugged into the belief that the bulk of the English people approved of the subjugation of the South. Such assertions make Americans believe that England by telling lies wishes to escape a thrashing. We were never guilty of meanness in denying the sympathies we entertained in order to escape the displeasure of the successful party of the educated classes who sympathized with the South. We are a nation in which the masses are only followers.

IRELAND.

Activity of the Police—Fears of a Disturbance. COX, May 24, 1892. The police here are taking unusual precautions to prevent an outbreak. Several houses have been searched for concealed arms.

FRANCE.

The Result of the Elections—Heavy Opposition Gained. PARIS, May 23, 1892. The vote in France yesterday on the elections for the Corps Legislatif, so far as ascertained, is as follows:—For the government, one hundred and ninety-three representatives; the opposition securing ninety. The former number of opposition members was only forty-five. Great excitement prevailed on the Bourse when the facts were ascertained. Among the members elected are M. Gambetta, Bancel, Piorat, Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Eugene Feliolan—all members of the opposition. Thiers is probably defeated. The defeat of M. Olivier is announced.

The Elections—All Quiet—The French Derby. PARIS, May 24, 1892. The elections throughout the country have been most orderly. The vote is a very heavy one. More than half of the electors in Paris cast their votes on Sunday, the first day of the voting.

Cerdagne was second in the French Derby yesterday—Not Sardinia. GERMANY. Assembling of the Zollverein. BERLIN, May 24, 1892. The Parliament of the Zollverein will meet in this city on the 30th of June.

AUSTRIA.

An Unexpected Appointment.

VIENNA, May 24, 1892. It is rumored that Czartoryski, the descendant of a famous "trio" of Poland, is to be appointed Governor of Galicia. This is looked upon as an anti-Russian demonstration on the part of the Austrian government.

Prince Karagoragewich Released on Bail. BUDAPEST, May 24, 1892. Prince Karagoragewich, who has been in prison, charged with complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Serbia, in June last, has been released on bail, in order that he may prepare his defense on the trial soon to take place.

CUBA.

Official Statement from the Spaniards of the Landing of Seven Hundred Filibusters in the Bay of Nipe—They Are Attacked and Repulse the Spaniards—The Usual Report of the Losses—An Expedition Sent to Force Their Position—Heard of Capture and Shooting of General Quesada—Miscellaneous News. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. The following official account of the landing of filibusters in the Eastern Department has been made public:—Seven hundred men disembarked on the night of the 10th in the Bay of Nipe. They there quietly took up a position, mounting six guns and fortifying three houses. They remained undiscovered thirty-six hours. Captain Moya attacked them with 120 men, and, using the bayonet, stormed one of the houses and captured a flag. He was finally obliged to retire, his ammunition giving out. The filibusters lost sixty killed and 100 wounded. The Spaniards had four killed.

The Prensa adds that the filibusters fired three cannon shots into the steamer Marzella, damaging her hull and rigging. The flag captured by Captain Moya is inscribed "Riferos Libertad," and was presented by Emilia Casanova. It is now in this city. The troops took the six guns and turned them against the filibusters, and spiked the guns before they fell back.

Four war steamers with troops have sailed for the Bay of Nipe. There is a rumor that the rebel General Quesada has been captured and shot. Mr. Plumb assumed the duties of United States Consul General to-day. The United States flag ship Conestoga and steamer Yantic have sailed for Matanzas. The Saratoga is waiting here to carry Minister Nelson to Mexico. The Narragansett has gone to Nuevitas to bring away American residents desirous of leaving.

Twenty-two prisoners captured on the prize Galvanic were sent to Spain yesterday. Sugar steady; holders firm. Exchange firm.

NASSAU.

Return of the Salvador from the Cuban Coast—Her Passengers and Cargo Safely Landed—Seizure of the Steamer by the Authorities. KEY WEST, May 24, 1892. News from Nassau to the 21st instant has been received here.

On the 5th the English steamer Salvador, which suddenly left this port some time ago, returned from the North Coast of Cuba. There was great rejoicing in Nassau at her success in running the gauntlet of the Spanish cruisers. All of the men on board of her, together with their arms, ammunition and provisions, were safely landed. Soon after arriving the Salvador was seized by the Receiver General for violating the Foreign Enlistment act. The government demands \$4,000 (\$20,000) for the excess of passengers she took from Nassau. The people are very indignant at this action on the part of the authorities.

Captain Carlin and several others of the Salvador have arrived in Key West from Nassau.

HAYTI.

The Revolution—Refugees from Aux Cayes—Government Monopoly of Produce. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. Advice from Port au Prince to the 19th inst. report that during the recent suspension of hostilities for three days an amnesty was offered to those who surrendered. Many availed themselves of the offer and arrived by the steamer from Aux Cayes on the 18th.

The government had declared a monopoly of coffee, cotton and all the principal imports, but the declaration was a dead letter. A confiscation on the 7th destroyed the district of Belan, but left the commercial centre untouched. Provisions were plentiful.

Bombardment of Aux Cayes—Movements of a Dominican War Steamer. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. Dates from Port au Prince are to the 14th. The government steamers Salvane and Petion had again bombarded the port of Aux Cayes, but met with no success. The war steamer Telegrafo, belonging to the Dominican revolutionists, was at St. Marks preparing for an expedition.

ST. DOMINGO.

Baez Trying to Raise the Wind—His Adherents Deserting Him. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. St. Domingo advises to the 18th inst. report that President Baez had sent a deputation to Europe for the purpose of effecting a loan. Many of the adherents of Baez had gone over to Cabral.

Successes of the Revolutionists—The Haytiens in Arms Against Baez. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. An arrival from St. Domingo brings dates of the 9th inst. from the capital. Ex-President Cabral had crossed the Haytien frontier and the whole republic was in arms. The revolutionists were meeting with success and receiving accessions to their ranks from all sides, owing to the hatred of the people for Baez and his ambitious schemes. Business of all kinds was at a standstill.

JAMAICA.

The Steamer Mount Vernon at Kingston With a Cargo of Arms. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. The news from Jamaica is to the 14th inst. The steamer Mount Vernon had arrived there with a cargo of war material for the Haytien revolutionists.

ST. THOMAS.

A Spanish Iron-Clad in Port—Expected Departure of the Peruvian Monitor—Business Dull—The Volcanic at Guadalupe. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. Advice from St. Thomas to the 18th inst. report the arrival there of the steamer Arago from New York to tow the Peruvian monitor to Barbadoes, for which port they were soon to depart.

The Spanish iron-clad Victoria had arrived there from Cadix on her way to Havana. Business was exceedingly dull and some failures were reported. The island was healthy. News had reached St. Thomas that the volcanic was raging in Guadalupe.

THE INDIANS.

Conference in Washington Upon Indian Affairs—Commencement of the Spring Plights in Montana—Attack Upon the White Settlers at Mussel Shell—Defeat of the Savages. ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1892. Colonel Robert Campbell, of this city, left last night for Washington, at the solicitation of the President through the Secretary of War, to meet several prominent gentlemen selected from different sections of the country to confer upon matters looking to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. The conference will take place at Washington on Wednesday next.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, says from 150 to 200 Sioux attacked the settlement of Mussel Shell on May 8. Seventy men remained in the stockade and sixty sallied out on the Indians, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting seven hours. Thirty Indians were killed, including a renegade half-breed, and thirty were scalped. The remainder escaped by swimming the river. One white man was killed and another badly wounded. It is reported that a reinforcement of 200 or 300 Sioux are coming up to attack Mussel Shell settlement again. The whites are prepared.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1892.

The Claims Against Mexico.

The commission to adjust the claims of American citizens against the Mexican government will hold a primary meeting here on the first of June. This meeting is for the purpose of adopting rules and a mode of procedure by which the commission will be governed. The regular sittings of the commission will commence on the 1st of September. W. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, is to represent the United States, and the other member of the commission has been appointed by the Mexican government. These claims extend as far back as 1848, and are estimated at over \$50,000,000. According to the terms of the treaty creating the commission all claims must be presented prior to May, 1870.

The Whereabouts of Minister McMahon. The State Department is as yet without any intelligence from General McMahon, our Minister to Paraguay. The rumors that Lopez is keeping him in the interior so that he cannot communicate with his government are not credited. Ex-Minister C. A. Washburne, who is now here, says Lopez is bold enough and had enough to do such a thing.

Colorado Jewett Edifies the President. Cornell Jewett had an interview with President Grant to-day, and related to him his conversations with leading statesmen of England during the late war, and particularly with Mr. Layard, the celebrated traveler, and at that time the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of showing that the position of the English government was to avoid participation in the strife and not to offend the United States government. Mr. Jewett laid before the President his statement in writing, in order that it might receive the consideration of the President might think it was entitled. His object was to do justice to England and to promote the cause of peace. In the course of the conversation Mr. Jewett remarked that it had been said that Minister Motley had received no instructions, when the President replied that instructions had been given, of which, however, the public knew nothing.

The President's Summer Tour. It is not yet definitely decided by the President where he will visit during the coming summer, apart from his contemplated trip to West Point early in June.

Appointed at the Request of the President. William Griffith, who left the army while firing a salute in honor of General Grant some time since, was to-day appointed a watchman at the Treasury Department at the request of the President. The card from the President recommending his appointment was as follows:—

William Griffith.—If possible, I wish the Secretary of the Treasury would give the bearer a watchman's place. He met with the misfortune from which he suffers under my eyes, and I feel a sympathy for him. U. S. GRANT.

The Office Seeker Mrs. Dr. Walker Offers to Go as Secretary of Legation with General Sickles.

Walker, that famous female M. D., was at it again to-day—that is, on a hunt for office. Her scene of operations was the State Department, where she appeared at an early hour in full bloom, bright, and smiling like a sweet pea. The following is said to be about what took place between the chief of the Presidential Department and Doctress Walker:—

Secretary Fish—Good morning, Mrs. Doctress Walker; what can we do for you to-day? Doctress WALKER—Good morning, Mr. Secretary. I have come to the conclusion that a diplomatic appointment will suit me better than various others which I have had in view, and will thank you, therefore, to have me appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain, as I understand that is the only diplomatic post of consequence now vacant.

Secretary—Well, Mrs. Walker, now the fact is I don't exactly know whether you would do for that position. Do you speak Spanish? Doctress WALKER—No, sir; at present; but I can quickly qualify myself in that respect.

Secretary—Well, I am sorry to tell you, Mrs. Walker, that it has been determined to send no one to Madrid who does not speak both Spanish and French fluently.

Doctress WALKER (sharply)—Does Sickles speak Spanish?

Secretary (placidly)—It is understood that he is an accomplished linguist. Doctress WALKER (vehemently)—It is not a question of languages at all, sir, but a question of the recognition of the rights of women. I can accomplish myself as readily as anybody else (and prominently in the meantime I would like to accomplish the object of my present visit to your department.

Secretary—Well, Madam, it is so important that the relations between the Minister and his Secretary of Legation should be harmonious that I think you, by courtesy, entitled to have some voice in the matter, and in case you obtain his recommendation this Department will immediately—

Doctress WALKER (delightedly)—Have my appointment made out? Ah! thank you, Mr. Secretary. Justice is done me at last, and—

Secretary—Not quite so fast, Madam. I was about to say that in such a case this department will immediately take the matter into consideration. Good morning, Madam; you must excuse me now, as important business awaits my attention.

Doctress Walker bows, fish bows likewise, and the interview terminates.

Changes in the Revenue Cutter Service. Secretary Boutwell has directed the following changes to be made in the revenue cutter service:—

Captain A. Fenger has been detached from the cutter Active, at New Bedford, and ordered to exchange with Captain Henry D. Hall, of the cutter Vigilant, at Boston; Captain John G. Bond has been ordered to the cutter Delaware, at Mobile, to relieve Lieutenant Commander Phillips, who takes charge of the cutter Antietam, at Indianapolis, Texas; Second Lieutenant W. E. Chester has been ordered to the cutter Moccasin, at Wilmington, N. C.; Second Assistant Engineer M. G. Marshall has been detached from the Vancouver, at Savannah, and ordered to the Delaware, at Mobile; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. MacIntire has been detached from the Miami, at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to exchange with Second Lieutenant E. Gabrielson, of the Active, at New Bedford; Second Lieutenant Leonard Shepard has been detached from the cutter Racer, at Charleston, S. C., and ordered to the Delaware, at Mobile, to relieve Second Lieutenant A. M. Munger, ordered to the Antietam, at Galveston, Texas; Third Lieutenant Thomas Mason has been detached from the Moccasin, at Wilmington, N. C., and ordered to the Fessenden, at Detroit, Mich.

Of the six vessels built for revenue service on the lakes but one will go into commission this season—the Fessenden—will be stationed at Detroit. The officers ordered to her are—Captain, Gilbert Keagy; First Lieutenant, George W. King; Second Lieutenant, William F. Raymond; Jr.; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Mason; Chief Engineer, William H. Plunkett; First Assistant Engineer, Joseph L. Kelly; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles J. Price. The other five, which will not go into commission, are the Sherman, Captain Faure, at Cleveland, Ohio; the Perry, Captain Ottinger, at Erie, Pa.; the Dix, Captain Shaw, at Detroit, Mich.; the Johnson, Captain Martin, at Milwaukee, Wis., and the Chase, Captain Cornell, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Second Army Corps Organization. A preliminary organization of the officers who had served in the Second army corps having some time ago been effected, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to report to the first meeting of the association in the city of New York, on the 10th of July next, a plan for the permanent organization of the association:—Major General F. C. Harlow, Colonel Clinton, D. McDougall, Brigadier General S. C. Carroll, Brigadier General J. T. Owen, Colonel George N. Macy, Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Downie, Brigadier General John R. Brooke, Colonel Henry Baxter, Major Charles Howe, Colonel T. G. Moorehead. This meeting is called at the time and place of the proposed reunion of the Army of the Potomac, and a cordial invitation is extended to every officer who shared the fortunes of the Second corps to be present.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The staff of General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is as follows:—W. T. Collins, Adjutant General; General F. A. Starling, Inspector General; M. F. Outman,

Judge Advocate General, T. Luby, Quartermaster General.

The Richmond (Va.) Postmaster. The President to-day received by mail from New York, nearly engrossed on parchment, a copy of a series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the officers of the Seventy-ninth regiment of Highlanders, K. G. O. N. Y., tendering their thanks for the President's acknowledgment of the services of Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., in ministering to the comfort of the officers and men of our army, who, while prisoners of war during the rebellion, were confined in the Libby and other prisons. The officers and men of this regiment were especially gratified at the appointment of Miss Van Lew as Postmaster at Richmond.

The Ocean Mail Service. Three or four steamship parties have recently imported the Postmaster General for contracts to carry the ocean mails, conditional on their approval by Congress; but the Postmaster General has refused all such propositions, on the ground that he has no authority in the premises.

General Butler on the Alabama Claims? (Washington May 24) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser. General Butler left for the East this evening. He has been urging the administration to adopt very decided measures in regard to the Alabama claims. He says that Mr. Motley has gone to England instructed to merely look on for the present and do nothing. He thinks that the administration should make a definite demand for a settlement, and if not complied with at the end of a reasonable time, non-compliance should be proclaimed, and that this would be followed by a state of affairs at home which would soon cause a settlement with this country.

VENEZUELA.

Additional Import Duty Imposed. HAVANA, May 24, 1892. Venezuela advises of the 10th inst. state that an additional import duty of twenty per cent has been imposed to meet the deficit in the treasury.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Financial—Communication Between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlements—The Proposed Subsidy to Nova Scotia. OTTAWA, May 24, 1892. The Dominion notes in circulation on the 5th of May, \$914,400. Debentures held by the Receiver General, \$200,000. Discount on American invoices for the ensuing year thirty per cent. At home Mr. King, manager of the Bank of Montreal, is here.

Mr. Dawson's report on the Red river route has been laid before the Department of Public Works. He recommends the opening of communication at once between Lake Superior and the Red river settlement in such a way as would admit of the route being immediately used and then to proceed with further works until a first class line of communication is completed; the cost of the preliminary line to be about \$250,000, and the probable ultimate cost of a railroad and continuous navigation about \$5,000,000.

It is said that Ontario and Quebec will resist the present project of a direct line of communication to Nova Scotia, unless corresponding amounts or the equivalent be allowed in reduction of the debt of the late provinces of Canada. If this is acceded to it will entirely wipe out the excess of debt over \$2,500,000. The Ontario representatives contend that the departure from the Quebec resolutions by the delegates in England was without authority and unjust to her, and the Nova Scotia proposition opens the question and cannot be submitted to without the equivalent suggested by the Ontario delegates.

The Dominion Life Association will distribute \$4,500 worth of prizes at the annual tournament at Halifax in August.

Hon. John A. Macdonald has been gazetted Speaker of the Senate in place of Hon. Mr. Cauchin, who is temporarily absent.

Up to the present date 164 more vessels have arrived in Quebec than at the same time last year. The country about the Chateaugay river is badly wooded, rendering many of the houses uninhabitable.

Freshet in New Brunswick—Wreck of a Norwegian Bark. ST. JOHN, N. B., May 24, 1892. The freshet in the river and harbor is still very high. All the mills have stopped running.

About 100 vessels are now in the harbor, waiting for cargoes of coal. Freight is declining; rates to Liverpool, 62s. to 62s. 6d. per ton, and to London, 40s. to 40s. 6d. per ton. The Norwegian bark Lettschaff was wrecked off Cape Rois recently. All hands were saved.

LOUISIANA.

The Commercial Convention at New Orleans—Disaster on the River—Eight Men Drowned—Serious Collision. NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1892. About 400 delegates to the Commercial Convention have been registered up to this morning, representing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Delaware, New York, District of Columbia, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territories.

Among those present are General William Vandever, of Iowa; ex-Governor Wiley and Dr. Van Zandt, of St. Louis; Governor Adams, of Tennessee; General Joe Wheeler, of Georgia; and General John R. Brooke, of Kentucky. Governor Fiske, of Tennessee; General Joe Wheeler, of Georgia; and General John R. Brooke, of Kentucky.

A rowboat containing eighteen men was capsized on Saturday below the city and eight men drowned. Eight fishermen were severely injured and several others slightly hurt by the falling of a wall at the foot of the river to-night to inspect the bar to-morrow. During the trip the committees will prepare their reports.

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OHIO.

Explosion of the Meter of the Cincinnati Gas Works—One Man Killed—Miraculous Escape of Workmen. CINCINNATI, May 24, 1892. A few minutes past twelve o'clock to-day our citizens were startled with a dull, rumbling, explosive sound; it came from the southwest part of the city, and dense volumes of smoke arose from that quarter. The engines came out, but their services were not required. The gasometer of the city gas works exploded, and the huge iron holder, 150 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height, with a capacity of half a million cubic feet, was torn in pieces. The cause of the explosion was a level, which was on the north side, next to Front street. Ten or twelve workmen, who had been painting the holder, had just descended, and were standing by the engine house, but miraculously escaped with their lives and without serious injury. Fat Mckenzie, an employee of the gas company, was on the top of the column, on a level, and nearly touching the top of the gasometer. His clothes were all burned off and his entire body was strewn, and he died in three hours. Dick and Pat Sheridan, who were driving lumber carts near the scene, were burned severely, and also their horses. The men will recover, but the horses will probably die.

On the opposite side of the street was badly burned. Trees 60 feet distant were scorched, and the neighborhood was filled with the odor of the exploded gas. Of them so badly as to leak a large amount of gas. The buildings near were scorched, but except starting the roof of one no other damage was done. The report was heard at a great distance. Crowds of people have been to witness the wreck, and much excitement prevails. The loss to the gas company will be about \$75,000.

KENTUCKY.

Serious Accident to ex-Attorney General Black. LOUISVILLE, May 24, 1892. Judge Jerry S. Black, of Pennsylvania, was seriously injured this afternoon on the Louisville and Nashville train, near Shepherdsville, twenty miles from this city. A freight car by some mishance ran into the passenger car and struck his elbow, which protruded from the window. The arm was badly crushed, but he received no other injury. Surgeons were telegraphed for to this city and went to his aid. He was accompanied home.

TENNESSEE.

Mississippi Springs Train, Only Known Remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water, and is sold in bottles of one, two, three, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, and twenty-four bottles. It is sold in bottles of one, two, three, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, and twenty-four bottles. It is sold in bottles of one, two, three, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, and twenty-four bottles.

Try Me and I'll Do You Good. Rocky Mountain Hitters is my name. Sold by HEDDEN, Herald Building, 41st St. N. Y.

To Married Ladies and Those Contemplating Matrimony.—Send list, for which will be forwarded by return mail a pocket journal containing a list of the most eligible bachelors in the city. Address Dr. E. H. AGARD, box 2, 2nd Philadelphia Post office, Pa.

Words of Cheer for Young Men Who Have Ingulfed in the sea. Send list, for which will be forwarded by return mail a pocket journal containing a list of the most eligible bachelors in the city. Address Dr. E. H. AGARD, box 2, 2nd Philadelphia Post office, Pa.

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